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Weſtminſter, December 23.

THIS Day His Majeſty came to the Houſe of Peers, and being in His Royal Robes ſeated on the Throne with the uſual Solemnity, Sir Francis Molyneux, Knight, Gentleman Uſher of the Black Rod, was ſent with a Meſſage from His Majeſty to the Houſe of Commons, commanding their Attendance in the Houſe of Peers. The Commons being come thither accordingly, His Majeſty was pleaſed to give the Royal Aſſent to

An Act to repeal certain Acts made in Great Britain, which reſtrain the Trade and Commerce of Ireland with Foreign Parts.

An Act to amend an Act, made in the Eighteenth Year of the Reign of His preſent Majeſty, intituled, An Act to explain and amend ſo much of an Act, made in the Fourth Year of the Reign of His preſent Majeſty, as relate to the preventing the clandeſtine Conveyance of Sugar, and Paneles, from the Britiſh Colonies and Plantations in America, into Great Britain

An Act to indemnify ſuch Officers of the Militia as have not tranſmitted to the Clerks of the Peace Deſcriptions of their Qualifications, and Certificates of their having taken the Oaths as required; and for allowing further Time for the Delivery of Deſcriptions of Qualifications by ſuch Officers of the Militia; and for obliging the Captain-Lieutenant to deliver in a Deſcription of his Qualification.

And to Two Private Bills.

Lord Chamberlain's Office, December 25, 1779.

NOtice is hereby given, That there will be no Levee or Drawing Room at St. James's till New Year's Day.

Whitehall, December 25, 1779.

EXTRACT of a Letter from Major-General Prevoſt, commanding His Majeſty's Forces in the Province of Georgia, to the Right Honourable Lord George Germain, One of His Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, dated Savannah, November 1, 1779: Received by Captain Shaw, Aid de Camp to Major-General Prevoſt.

AS I look upon it to be always of Importance, and my indiſpenſable Duty, that your Lordſhip ſhould directly be made acquainted with every material Occurrence in this Quarter affecting His Majeſty's Service; and as it is probable the very unexpected Viſit of the Count d'Eſtaing to this Coaſt, with ſo powerful a Squadron, and a conſiderable Body of Land Troops, when known, would have excited ſome Uneaſineſs for our Safety; it is with very ſincere Pleaſure I do myſelf the Honor to inform you, that we have ſeen the laſt of the French Fleet this Day depart,—we hope off the Coaſt,—pot both them and their American Allies off our Hands, in a Manner which we humbly hope our Gracious Sovereign will not think unhandſome.

September 4th. When Intelligence was received from Tybee, that Five Sail of French Men of War, with ſome Sloops and Schooners, were off the Bar; as it was impoſſible to determine whether this was a Whole or only Part of a larger Force; whether they had landed Troops in Carolina, or this was their firſt Appearance on the Coaſt; Orders were ſent to all the Out-poſts to hold themſelves in Readineſs to join: And as it was very poſſible that the Enemy might puſh their Frigates into Port Royal Bay, and cut off the Communication with Beaufort, an Order was ſent to the Honorable Colonel Maitland, commanding there, forthwith to evacuate that Place, and croſs to Hilton Head Iſland, from whence, if he was not ſtopped by a further Order, he was to proceed to this Place. The Officer who was charged with this Order was taken by the Rebels, going through Skull Creek; but this Accident was then judged of no other Conſequence, as the French diſappearing, and their coming on the Coaſt being hoped, for various Reaſons, to be only accidental, Colonel Maitland was next Day directed to remain; but embarking all his heavy Baggage and other Incumbrances, to hold himſelf in conſtant Readineſs to come away on the ſhorteſt Notice: Or if, through any other Channel, he received Intelligence which ſhould induce that Meaſure, he was immediately to adopt it, without waiting the Ceremony of Orders, as beſt for His Majeſty's Service; his great Care being always to run no Riſque, poſſibly to be avoided, of being cut off from this Place, which was our principal Concern.

6th The French Ships re-appeared with One of Addition, and from the Northward. Captain Moncrief, the Commanding Engineer, with One Hundred Men and a Howitz, was ſent to Tybee to reinforce the Poſt and Battery there; and an Order to be forwarded to Colonel Maitland to join without Loſs of Time.

7th and 8th. The Fleet of the Enemy increaſed to Forty-two Sail, the greater Part Men of War.—Expreſſes to all the Out-poſts to join.

9th. Fifty-four Veſſels off the Bar.—Appoint the Poſts of Alarm out of Town, and make other neceſſary Diſpoſitions for ſuſtaining an Attack.—Repair and ſtrengthen the Abbatis.—A very ſuperior Force approaching the Bar, our Ships, the Fowey and Roſe, of Twenty Guns each, the Keppel and Germain Armed Veſſels, obliged to retire towards Town. The Battery on Tybee deſtroyed, the Guns ſpiked, and the Howitz and Stores carried off.—Four large Frigates came over the Bar.

10th. All the Out-poſts in Georgia join. Lieutenant Colonel Cruger from Sunbury came by Land with all his Men able to march; his Sick and Convaleſcents he embarked on Board an Armed Veſſel to come Inland.—By contrary Winds they were detained till the Paſſage was ſeized by the Enemy. They however put up Ogechy River, where, finding the Communication by Land alſo cut off, Captain French (commanding) landed and took Poſt, and for many Days continued to defend himſelf, until obliged, by Want of Proviſions, to capitulate to a very ſuperior Force. Began new Redoubts and Batteries, and ſtrengthen the Abbatis. The Troops encamped.

11th. Buſy in landing Cannon from the Shipping.—Making Faſcines.—The Engineer hard at Work.

12th. Several French and Rebel Veſſels come over Oſſibau Bar.—At Ten o'Clock, Evening, the French landed at Beaulieu.

13th. Having confined our Views to the Defence of the Town, as our ſole Object, which we determined, by the Bleſſing of God, to be vigorous, and worthy of Britiſh Troops, continued our Works with unremitting Ardour. Captains Henry, Brown, and Fiſher came on Shore, their Aſſiſtance being required in the Defence of the Place, on which every Thing depended.—They chearfully agreed, and proceeded directly to land their whole Force, Men, Guns, &c. Some Maſters of Tranſports, and a Privateer with their Men, made voluntary Offers of their Services. Captain Watſon of the Tweed,

Tweed, Tate, Nancy, Higgins, Betſey, Mr. Manley, Merchant of Jamaica, all had their Poſts aſſigned; the Seamen on the Batteries, the Marines joined to the 60th Grenadiers.—Report, that the Rebels from Auguſta were at Hudſon's, and General Lincoln from Carolina approaching Zubly's Ferry.

14th. The Engineer hard at Work.—Certain Intelligence that Lincoln was croſſing at Zubly's Ferry, from intelligent Spies, who croſſed with him.—His Numbers about 1500.—More on their Way from all Parts of Carolina. Polaſki, already croſſed and joined by the Horſe from above, advanced to within Eight Miles of the Town.

15th. Some French and Polaſki's Light-horſe appear in Front. Force in a Subaltern's Piquet, of which Six are taken: They are forced to retire in Turn with ſome killed, and an Officer taken. No further Loſs on our Side, our Men not being ſuffered to paſs beyond the Cover of our Cannon.

16th. Receive a Summons (N° 1.) from the Count d'Eſtaing, *To ſurrender to the Arms of France.* No Stranger to the unanimous Opinion of the Army; but, for Form's Sake, aſſemble the Field Officers at the Governor's—We deſire to know (Anſwer N° 1.) what Terms?—At Noon Colonel Maitland with the Firſt Diviſion arrives (about 400 Men)—Letter (N° 2.) from the Count, "That "the Beſieged ſhould demand Terms, and that he "would willingly grant all in his Power." We believe him, but demand a Truce for Twenty-four Hours to deliberate, which is agreed to.

17th. By Noon, and in the Night before, all the reſt of the Fit for Duty from Beaufort arrive, and take their Poſts in the Line. The Enemy being in Poſſeſſion of the Ship Channel, Colonel Maitland had been obliged to come round Dawfuſkie and land on the Marſhes; and, dragging his Boats empty through a Cut, got into Savannah River above the Enemy, and ſo to this Place.—Again aſſemble the Field Officers Sea and Land, with the Governor and Lieutenant Governor in Camp.—Unanimouſly determined to defend ourſelves to the laſt Man, which is communicated to Count d'Eſtaing, (No. 3) Our Evening Gun fired an Hour before Sunſet, to be the Signal for re-commencing Hoſtilities—Review the Troops under Arms at their Poſts, all in high Spirits, and the moſt pleaſing Confidence expreſſed in every Face.—The Sailors not to be prevented from giving Three Cheers.

18th and 19th. We continue to work hard on Redoubts and Batteries.—Further ſtrenghthen the Abbatis.

20th. A Frigate and Gallies at Four Mile Point. Captain Moncrief prepares Fire Rafts. The Roſe and Savannah ſunk in the Channel.

21ſt. A new Work for Seven 6 and 9 Pounders begun in Front of the Barracks.—Hearing the Rebels were making Fire Rafts above the Town, we get the Boom acroſs, and Veſſels ready to be ſunk; a ſmall Galley and the Germain to cover the Boom, and occaſionally to ſcour Yamacraw Swamp on our Right.—Some Houſes and Barns on our Flanks, judged too near, are burnt, unfortunatelely Property of Friends.

22d. The Enemy appear in Force all along our Front—In Readineſs to fight, but continue our Works.—Boats and other Craft of the Enemy go up Auguſtine Creek, probably with Cannon and Stores.

23d. As the Day before.

24th. The Enemy had been hard at Work the whole Night; and when the Morning Fog cleared off, were diſcovered to have puſhed a Sap to within Three Hundred Yards of our Abbatis, to the Left of the Center.—At Nine o'Clock Three Companies of Light Infantry (97 Rank and File) were ſent out under Major Graham of the 16th, to give an Opportunity of reconnoitering, and probably judging of the Enemy's Force, and to draw them expoſed to our Cannon. It had been once intended to ſend the whole Light Infantry with Major Graham, and to ſuſtain with 150 of the 2d 71ſt, and the Corps of New York Volunteers; but knowing the ardent Diſpoſition of theſe Troops, that though they are very eaſily led into Action, they are by no Means ſo to be brought off; and that from their probable Obſtinacy, and the Vicinity of the French Camp, which was diſcovered to be very near, there was Reaſon to apprehend an Affair more general than we wiſhed for might be brought on; it was judged ſufficient to draw the remaining Three Light Companies along the Abbatis, and the Highlanders concealed behind the Barracks, in caſe the Enemy ſhould attempt to preſs in the Rear of Major Graham. The Conduct of the Major and his little Corps was ſpirited and proper, almoſt above Praiſe; —daſhing out with amazing Rapidity, he was in an Inſtant in the Enemy's neareſt Work, which he kept Poſſeſſion of till Two ſolid Columns at length were very near gaining his Flanks, and till the whole French Camp was in Motion. He then ordered a Retreat, which, being as rapid as the Advance, left the Heads of the Enemy's Columns in an Inſtant expoſed to the Fire of our Artillery, which galled them ſeverely, and ſoon obliged them to retire behind their Works. Our Loſs, 1 Subaltern, 2 Serjeants, and 3 Rank and File, killed; 15 Rank and File wounded:—That of the Enemy, (as we have ſince been well informed) 14 Officers and 145 Men killed and wounded, by much the greater killed, and of their very beſt Troops.

25th. A good deal of Firing with Cannon and Cohorns, to interrupt the Enemy's Workmen, with Effect. Another Sortie propoſed; but the Idea rejected; having certainly not Men to ſpare; and it being our great Object to gain Time, and particularly to detain M. d'Eſtaing as long as poſſible from, perhaps, Attempts of higher Conſequence on the Coaſt.—Faint Attack upon our Piquets on the Left, without Effect.—The Enemy fire from Two 18 Pounders *en barbette*, which they are ſoon obliged to quit.—At Night 100 Markſmen ſpread without the Abbatis to impede the Enemy's Workmen.

26th. Works continued on both Sides; the Enemy's however not in Advance, but on Batteries, ſtrengthening their Lines, and extending from towards their Rear to their Left, to communicate with Works carried on by the Rebels;—afterwards found to be a Battery for Nine Mortars, and another for Four Guns.

27th. A little Firing, and a great deal of Work on Lines to cover the Troops of the Reſerve from the expected Cannonade. We begin to unroof the Barracks. At Night Major M'Arthur of the 71ſt, with a Party of the Picquet, advanced and fired into the Enemy's Works; and, amuſing them for ſome little Time, drew off Three Men wounded.—He ſet the French and Americans a firing upon each other. Their Loſs acknowledged above Fifty.

28th. La Trinité, a French Frigate, moved and anchored in the North Channel.—Strengthen the River Battery, and add the Eight inch Howitz.

29th The Barracks levelled, the back Wall to the Ground, the Front to a good Parapet Height from the Floor, converted into a very reſpectable Work in our Center.

30th. As uſual. A Captain of Polaſky's wounded and taken in the Night: Two of his Men killed.

October 1ſt. A new Eight Gun Battery to the Right of the Eaſt Road Redoubt.

2d. The Frigate and Gallies cannonade our Left, without other Effect than to point out where to make Traverſes. Begin a new Battery for Fifteen Guns to the Left of the Barracks, and ſtrengthen our Works to the Left, where it is probable the French may aſſault.

3d. The Fifteen Gun Battery begins to fire as the Guns come on it. All the Ditches are deepened, particularly on the Right and Left. At Midnight the Enemy began to bombard from Nine Mortars of Eight and Ten Inch; continue about Two Hours.

4th. At Day-light they open with Nine Mortars, Thirty-ſeven Pieces of Cannon from the Land-ſide, and Sixteen from the Water. Continue without Intermiſſion till Eight o'Clock, without other Effect than killing a few helpleſs Women and Children, and ſome few Negroes and Horſes in the Town and on the Common.—The Firing reſerved from Time to Time through the Day. The Governor and

Lieutenant-

Lieutenant-Governor joined us in Camp in the early Part of the Cannonade: They remained with us till the Siege was raiſed, moſt chearfully determined to fare as we might in every Reſpect.

5th. The Enemy proſecute their Works to their Left; and we repair, ſtrengthen, and add.

6th. They throw Carcaſſes into Town, and burn One Wooden Houſe.—At Eleven o'Clock ſent to Count d'Eſtaing for Permiſſion to ſend the Women and Children out of Town on Board of Ships, and down the River under the Protection of a French Ship of War, until the Buſineſs ſhould be decided. After Three Hours, and a great Deal of intermediate Cannon and Shells, received an inſulting Anſwer in Refuſal from Meſſ. Lincoln and d'Eſtaing conjunctly (N° 4.)

7th. Smart Firing continued.—Buſy at Work all Night in repairing and adding.

8th. As the preceding.

9th. A little before Day-light, and after a heavy (and, as uſual, innocent) Cannonade and Bombardment, the Enemy attacked our Lines. The Firing began upon the Left of our Center in Front of the French, and very ſoon after upon our Left and Right. It was ſtill dark, and rendered ſtill more ſo by a very thick Fog, which made it impoſſible to determine on the ſudden, where the real Attack was intended, or how many. No Movement was therefore attempted; but the Troops coolly at their Poſts waited for the Enemy. Thoſe in the Lines in Readineſs, agreeable to Orders, to charge them wherever they ſhould attempt to penetrate; and whilſt entangled with the advanced Redoubts, which, with the Fire of the Field Artillery placed to ſupport them, gave a good Chance of putting the Enemy into ſome Confuſion, and a good Proſpect of Succeſs to the Charge of our Reſerve, taking them in that Condition. The Ground towards both our Flanks, notwithſtanding all a good Engineer could do, was ſtill favourable to the Enemy.—On the Right a ſwampy Hollow brought him under Cover to within Fifty Yards of our principal Works; on ſome Points ſtill nearer.—On our Left, though the Approach was not ſo well covered, nor to ſuch an Extent, yet there was a ſufficient; and the Ground being firm and clear, it was that on which we rather thought Regular Troops would chuſe to act; and here therefore we looked for the French, and the Americans only on our Right.—A Real Attack was here intended; however the Principal compoſed of the Flower of the French and Rebel Armies, and led by d'Eſtaing in Perſon, with all the principal Officers of either, was made upon our Right: Under Cover of the Hollow they advanced in three Columns; but having taken a wider Circuit than they needed, and gone deeper in the Bog, they neither came ſo early as intended, nor I believe entirely in the Order. The Attack however was very ſpirited. and, for ſome Time, obſtinately perſevered in, particularly on the Ebenezer-Road Redoubt. Two Stand of Colours were actually planted, and ſeveral of the Aſſailants killed upon the Parapet; but they met with ſo determined a Reſiſtance, and the Fire of Three Seamen Batteries, and the Field Pieces, taking them in almoſt every Direction, was ſo ſevere, that they were thrown into ſome Diſorder, at leaſt at a Stand; and, at this moſt critical Moment, Major Glaſier, of the 60th, with the 60th Grenadiers, and the Marines, advancing rapidly from the Lines, charged (it may be ſaid) with a Degree of Fury; in an Inſtant the Ditches of the Redoubt and a Battery to its Right in Rear were cleared. The Grenadiers charging headlong into them, and the Enemy drove in Confuſion over the Abbatis and into the Swamp. On this Occaſion Captain Wickham, of the 2d 60th Grenadiers, was greatly diſtinguiſhed.—On the Advance of the Grenadiers, Three Companies of the 2d 71ſt were ordered to ſuſtain them; but though theſe lay at no conſiderable Diſtance, and advanced with the uſual Ardor of that Corps, ſo precipitate was the Retreat of the Enemy, they could not cloſe with him. A conſiderable Body or Column more to their Left was repulſed in every Attempt to deploy out of the Hollow, by the briſk and well-directed Fire of a Militia Redoubt; and Hamilton's ſmall Corps of North Carolinians on its Right moved there with a Field Piece to take them obliquely: A Sailor Battery, ſtill more to the Right, took them in Flank directly. It was now Day-light, but the Fog was not ſufficiently cleared off to enable us to judge, with any Degree of Certainty, of the Number or further Diſpoſitions of the Enemy in this Quarter. On the Left and to the Center the Fog, with the Addition of the Smoke, was ſtill impenetrably cloſe; and a pretty ſmart Firing being ſtill kept up there, it was judged improper to draw a Number of Troops ſufficient for a reſpectable Sortie, to take that Advantage of the Confuſion of the Enemy, which, had we known all we have done ſince, we might have done: We contented ourſelves with plying them with our Cannon, advancing ſome Field Pieces to the Abbatis, as long as they were in Sight, or judged within Reach. They ſoon every where retired: Thoſe on the Left were only heard, but not ſeen from the Cloſeneſs of the Fog.—Lieutenant-Colonel de Porbeck of Weiſſenbach's, being Field Officer of the Day of the Right Wing, and being in the Redoubt when the Attack began, had an Opportunity, which he well improved, to ſignalize himſelf in a moſt gallant Manner; and it is but Juſtice to mention to your Lordſhip thoſe Troops who defended it. They were Part of the South Carolina Royaliſts, the Light Dragoons diſmounted, and the Battalion Men of the 4th 60th, in all about 100 Men, commanded (by a ſpecial Order) by Captain Taws of the Dragoons (Lieutenant 71ſt) a good and gallant Officer, and who nobly fell with his Sword in the Body of the Third he had killed with his own Hand. Our Loſs on this Occaſion, 1 Captain, and 15 Rank and File, killed; 1 Captain, 3 Subalterns, and 35 Rank and File, wounded: That of the Enemy we do not exaggerate, when we ſet it, in Killed and Wounded, at 1000 to 1200. The French acknowledged 44 Officers, and about 700 Men; of the Rebels, they not being ſo ingenuous, we can ſay leſs; but the unvariable Report of Deſerters and Priſoners (Gentlemen) ſince exchanged, made their Loſs above 400. Among the Wounded were Count d'Eſtaing (in Two Places) M. de Fontange Major-General, Count Poleſky ſince dead, and ſeveral others of Diſtinction.

About Ten o'Clock a Truce was deſired by the Enemy, and Leave to bury the Dead, and carry off the Wounded:—Granted for thoſe who lay at a Diſtance, or out of the Sight of our Lines; thoſe within or near the Abbatis we buried, N° 203 on the Right, on the Left 28;—and delivered 116 wounded Priſoners, greateſt Part mortally.—A good many were buried by the Enemy; many were ſelf-buried in the Mud of the Swamp; and no Doubt many were carried off.—From this to the 18th no thing very material happened: A great Deal of Civility paſſed mutually between us and the French, and many Apologies made for the Refuſal of ſending the Women and Children out of Town, laying the Blame (to uſe the Words of an Officer of Rank, Count O'Duin) on the Scoundrel Lincoln, and the Americans.—The Offer is now made with great Earneſtneſs:—Mrs. Prevoſt, her Children and Company, to be received by the Chevalier du Remain on Board the Chimere:—To which was anſwered, That what had once been refuſed, and with ſome Degree of Inſult, was not worth the Acceptance.—The Enemy we found were employed in moving off their Cannon, Mortars, &c. and in embarking their Sick and Wounded, of which they had a great Number.—Many Deſerters came in to us.—On the 18th, the Fog clearing off about Nine o'Clock, we were not much ſurprized to find the Enemy had moved off.—Patroles of Dragoons were ſent out, in every Direction, to gain Intelligence; but finding all the Bridges broke down, theſe ſoon returned, unable to proceed to any Diſtance.—Others, both Foot and Horſe, were then ſent, in a Kind of Hope that ſomething might be attempted on the Rear of the Enemy, either French or Americans, but they were all out of our Reach.—The French embarked in Auguſtine Creek; the Rebels God knows where; but ſuppoſed, from the Route they had taken, to be at or near Zubley's Ferry.——'Till the Country round about was properly reconnoitered, I did not think myſelf juſtifiable, circumſtanced as we were, in making

king any Attempt that had even the Appearance of Riſque in it.—In this Opinion all the Officers concurred.

We had an Exchange of Priſoners with the French:—The Ballance being againſt us One Hundred and Forty-one Soldiers or Marines and Seamen, we have given Receipts, to be hereafter accounted in this Country or in Europe.

I believe, My Lord, it is not very neceſſary I ſhould endeavour to ſay much of the Behaviour of His Majeſty's Troops during the late very fatiguing, if not, as it turned out, very dangerous Service;—though even, in reſpect of Danger, it muſt be allowed that Appearances at leaſt were formidable.—The noble and ſteady Perſeverance manifeſted by all Ranks, in expoſing themſelves to every Fatigue and to every Danger; the chearful yet determined Spirit with which they ſet all the Threats of the Enemy at Defiance; and their firm Reſolution of abiding, to the laſt Man, by every Conſequence of an obſtinate Defence, will, I hope, meet with the Approbation of His Majeſty, and do them Honor with their Country.——To mention in particular all thoſe, whether Britiſh, Heſſian, Provincial, or Militia, who either did, or ardently wiſhed, to diſtinguiſh themſelves, would be in Fact to give your Lordſhip a Liſt of the Whole.——But I muſt beg Leave to acknowledge the great Obligations we had to the very active and zealous Services of Captain Henry of His Majeſty's Ship Fowey, Captain Brown of the Roſe, and their Officers and Seamen; particularly Lieutenants Lock and Crawford, in working the Batteries, and in every other Part of Service where they could give their Aſſiſtance ——I would alſo wiſh to mention Captain Moncrief, Commanding Engineer; but ſincerely ſenſible, that all I can expreſs will fall greatly ſhort of what that Gentleman deſerves, not only on this, but on all other Occaſions, I ſhall only, in the moſt earneſt Manner, requeſt your Lordſhip taking him into your Protection and Patronage, to recommend him to His Majeſty as an Officer of long Service, and moſt ſingular Merit:—Aſſuring you, My Lord, from my own poſitive Knowledge, That there is not One Officer or Soldier in this little Army, capable of reflecting or judging, who will not regard, as perſonal to himſelf, any Mark of Royal Favor graciouſly conferred through your Lordſhip on Captain Moncrief. We have been greatly obliged to Major Fraſer of the 71ſt, Acting Quarter-Maſter General, for his zealous and indefatigable Induſtry in Landing and Mounting upon the Batteries the Cannon, Stores, &c. and conſtantly ſupplying all Wants.—The extreme Vigilance and Attention of Captain Prevoſt, Acting Adjutant-General, deſerves to be known.—Indeed the whole Engineers, and every other publick Department, were Activity itſelf.

For further Particulars reſpecting this and every other Part of the Service, I beg to refer your Lordſhip to Captain Shaw, my Aid de Camp, who will have the Honor to deliver this, and who is not uninformed, as he has been preſent on every active Service in this Country.

(No. I.)

TRANSLATION.

COUNT d'Eſtaing ſummons his Excellency General Prevoſt to ſurrender to the Arms of the King of France. He apprizes him, that he will be perſonally reſponſible for all the Events and Misfortunes that may ariſe from a Defence, which, by the Superiority of the Force which attacks him, bothby Sea and Land, is rendered manifeſtly vain andof no Effect.

He gives Notice to him alſo, that any Reſolution he may venture to come to, either before the Attack, in the Courſe of it, or at the Moment of the Aſſault, of ſetting Fire to the Shipping or Small Craft belonging to the Army, or to the Merchants in the River Savannah, as well as to all the Magazines in the Town, will be imputable to him only.

The Situation of Hoſpital Hill in the Grenades, the Strength of the Three Intrenchments and Stone Redoubts which defended it, and the comparative Diſpoſition of the Troops before the Town of Savannah, with the ſingle Detachment which carried the Grenades by Aſſault, ſhould be a Leſſon to Futurity. Humanity obliges the Count d'Eſtaing to recal this Event to his Memory; having ſo done, he has nothing to reproach himſelf with.

Lord Macartney had the good Fortune to eſcape from the firſt Tranſport of Troops who enter a Town Sword in Hand; but notwithſtanding the moſt valuable Effects were depoſited in a Place ſuppoſed by all the Officers and Engineers to be impregnable, Count d'Eſtaing could not have the Happineſs of preventing their being pillaged.

Camp before Savannah, the 16th of September 1779.

(Signed) ESTAING.

(No II)

Copy of a Letter from Major General Prevoſt to the Count d'Eſtaing, dated Camp Savannah, Sept. 16, 1779.

SIR,

I AM juſt now honored with your Excellency's Letter of this Date, containing a Summon for me to ſurrender this Town to the Arms of His Majeſty the King of France, which I had juſt delayed to anſwer, till I had ſhewn it to the King's Civil Governor.

I hope your Excellency will have a better Opinion of me, and of Britiſh Troops, than to think either will ſurrender on General Summons, without any ſpecifick Terms.

If you, Sir, have any to propoſe that may with Honor be accepted of by me, you can mention them, both with Regard to Civil and Military, and I will then give my Anſwer: In the mean Time I will promiſe upon my Honor, that nothing, with my Knowledge or Conſent, ſhall be deſtroyed in either this Town or River.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

(Signed) A. PREVOST.

His Excellency Count d'Eſtaing,
Commanding the French Forces, &c.

(No. III.)

TRANSLATION.

Camp before Savannah, Septembrr 16, 1779.

SIR,

I HAVE juſt received your Excellency's Anſwer to the Letter I had the Honor of writing to you this Morning. You are ſenſible that it is the Part of the Beſieged to propoſe ſuch Terms as they may deſire; and you cannot doubt of the Satisfaction I ſhall have, in conſenting to thoſe which I can accept conſiſtently with my Duty.

I am informed that you continue intrenching yourſelf. It is a Matter of very little Importance to me; however, for Form Sake, I muſt deſire that you will deſiſt during our Conferences together.

The different Columns, which I had ordered to ſtop, will continue their March, but without approaching your Poſts, or reconnoitring your Situation.

I have the Honor to be, with Reſpect,
Sir, your Excellency's moſt humble
and moſt obedient Servant,

(Signed) ESTAING.

His Excellency General Prevoſt,
Major General in the Service
of His Britannick Majeſty, and
Commander in Chief at Savannah in Georgia.

P. S. I apprize your Excellency that I have not been able to refuſe the Army of the United States uniting itſelf with that of the King.

The Junction will probably be effected this Day. If I have not an Anſwer therefore immediately, you muſt confer in future with General Lincoln and me.

(No. IV.)

Copy of a Letter from Major General Prevoſt to the Count d'Eſtaing, dated September 16, 1779.

SIR,

I AM honoured with your Excellency's Letter in Reply to mine of this Day.

The Buſineſs we have in Hand being of Importance, there being various Intereſts to diſcuſs.

a

a juſt Time is abſolutely neceſſary to deliberate; I am therefore to propoſe, that a Suſpenſion of Hoſtilities ſhall take Place for 24 Hours from this Date; and to requeſt that your Excellency will direct your Columns to fall back to a greater Diſtance, and out of Sight of our Works, or I ſhall think myſelf under a Neceſſity to direct their being fired upon. If they did not reconnoitre any Thing this Afternoon, they were ſure within the Diſtance.

I am, &c.

(Signed) A. PREVOST.

His Excellency Count d'Eſtaing, &c. &c. &c.

(No. V.)

TRANSLATION.

Camp before Savannah, September 16, 1779.

SIR,

I CONSENT to the Truce you aſk. It ſhall continue till the Signal for Retreat To-morrow Night the 17th, which will ſerve alſo to announce the Recommencement of Hoſtilities. It is unneceſſary to obſerve to your Excellency, that this Suſpenſion of Arms is entirely in your Favor, ſince I cannot be certain that you will not make Uſe of it to fortify yourſelf, at the ſame Time that the Propoſitions you ſhall make may be inadmiſſible.

I muſt obſerve to you alſo, how important it is that you ſhould be fully aware of your own Situation, as well as of that of the Troops under your Command. Be aſſured that I am thoroughly acquainted with it. Your Knowledge of Military Affairs will not ſuffer you to be ignorant, that a due Examination of that Circumſtance always precedes the March of the Columns; and that this Preliminary is not carried into Execution by a mere Shew of Troops.

I have ordered them to withdraw before Night comes on, to prevent any Cauſe of Complaint on your Part. I underſtand that my Civility in this Reſpect has been the Occaſion that the Chevalier de Cambis, a Lieutenant in the Navy, has been made Priſoner of War.

I propoſe ſending out ſome ſmall advanced Poſts To-morrow Morning: They will place themſelves in ſuch a Situation as to have in View the four Entrances into the Wood, in order to prevent a ſimilar Miſtake in future. I do not know whether two Columns commanded by the Viſcount de Noailles and the Count de Dillon have ſhewn too much Ardour, or whether your Cannoniers have not paid a proper Reſpect to the Truce ſubſiſting between us; but this I know, that what has happened this Night is a freſh Proof that Matters will ſoon come to a Deciſion between us one Way or another.

I have the Honor to be, with Reſpect, &c.

(Signed) ESTAING.

His Excellency General Prevoſt, Major General in the Service of His Britannick Majeſty, and Commander in Chief at Savannah in Georgia.

(No. VI.)

Copy of a Letter from Major General Prevoſt to Count d'Eſtaing, dated Savannah, September 17, 1779.

SIR,

IN Anſwer to the Letter of your Excellency, which I had the Honor to receive about Twelve laſt Night. I am to acquaint you, that having laid the whole Correſpondence before the King's Civil Governor, and the Military Officers of Rank aſſembled in Council of War, the unanimous Determination has been, that though we cannot look upon our Poſt as abſolutely inexpugnable, yet that it may and ought to be defended; therefore the Evening Gun, to be fired this Evening an Hour before Sundown, ſhall be the Signal for recommencing Hoſtilities agreeable to your Excellency's Propoſal.

I have the Honor to be,

(Signed) A. PREVOST.

His Excellency Count d'Eſtaing, &c. &c. &c.

(No. VII.)

Copy of a Letter from Count d'Eſtaing and General Lincoln to Major General Prevoſt, dated Camp before Savannah, October 6, 1779.

SIR,

WE are perſuaded that your Excellency knows all that your Duty preſcribes;—perhaps your Zeal has already interfered with your Judgement. The Count d'Eſtaing, in his own Name, notified to you, that you would be perſonally and alone reſponſible for the Conſequences of your Obſtinacy. The Time which you informed him, in the Commencement of the Siege, would be neceſſary for the Arrangement of Articles, including the different Orders of Men in your Town, had no other Object than that of receiving Succour. Such Conduct, Sir, is ſufficient to forbid every Intercourſe between us which might occaſion the leaſt Loſs of Time. Beſides in the preſent Application, latent Reaſons may again exiſt.—There are military Ones, which in frequent Inſtances have prevented the Indulgence you requeſt. It is with Regret we yield to the Auſterity of our Functions; and we deplore the Fate of thoſe Perſons who will be the Victims of your Conduct, and the Deluſion which appears to prevail in your Mind. We are with Reſpect, &c. &c.

(Signed) B. LINCOLN.
ESTAING.

(No. VIII.)

Copy of a Letter from Major General Prevoſt to Count d'Eſtaing, dated Camp, Savannah, October 6, 1779.

SIR,

I AM perſuaded your Excellency will do me Juſtice; and that in defending this Place and the Army committed to my Charge, I fulfil what is due to Honor and Duty, to my Prince. Sentiments of a different Kind occaſion the Liberty of now addreſſing myſelf to your Excellency: They are thoſe of Humanity. The Houſes of Savannah are occupied ſolely by Women and Children. Several of them have applied to me, that I might requeſt the Favour you would allow them to embark on board a Ship or Ships, and go down the River under the Protection of yours, until this Buſineſs is decided. If this Requiſition you are ſo good to grant, my Wife and Children, with a few Servants, ſhall be the firſt to profit by the Indulgence.

I have the Honor to be, &c. &c.

(Signed A. PREVOST.

(No. IX.)

Return of Caſualties in the different Corps during the Siege.

16th Regiment. 2 Rank and File deſerted.

60th Ditto. 4 Rank and File killed; 1 Serjeant, 6 Rank and File wounded; 2 Serjeants, 5 Rank and File deſerted.

1ſt Battalion 71ſt. 2 Lieutenants, 1 Serjeant, 6 Rank and File killed; 17 Rank and File wounded; 1 Rank and File miſſing; 1 Rank and File deſerted.

2d Battalion 71ſt. 1 Rank and File killed; 1 Lieutenant, 4 Rank and File wounded; 3 Rank and File deſerted.

Trumbach. 4 Rank and File wounded.

Weſſenbach. 5 Rank and File killed; 1 Drummer, 2 Rank and File wounded; 2 Rank and File deſerted.

New-York Volunteers. 1 Serjeant killed; 1 Serjeant, 2 Rank and File wounded; 1 Drummer miſſing; 1 Rank and File deſerted.

1ſt Battalion de Lancy. 2 Rank and File killed; 3 Rank and File wounded; 1 Serjeant, 7 Rank and File deſerted.

2d Battalion de Lancy. 1 Enſign killed; 1 Drummer, 1 Rank and File miſſing; 1 Drummer, 2 Rank and File deſerted.

3d Battalion Skinner's. 1 Serjeant killed; 1 Captain wounded; 1 Drummer, 1 Rank and File deſerted.

South Carolina Royaliſts. 4 Rank and File killed; 1 Captain wounded.

North Carolina Volunteers. 1 Rank and File deſerted.

King's Rangers. 1 Rank and File killed; 1 Rank and File wounded; 5 Rank and File deſerted.

Georgia Loyaliſts. 1 Captain, 1 Serjeant, 2 Rank and File killed; 2 Serjeants, 11 Rank and File deſerted

Marines. 2 Rank and File killed; 6 ditto wounded.

Royal Artillery. 2 Rank and File wounded.

Seamen. 2 Rank and File killed; 9 Rank and File wounded.

Georgia Militia. 3 Rank and File killed; 1 Lieutenant wounded.

Total. 1 Captain, 2 Lieutenants, 1 Enſign, 4 Serjeants, 32 Rank and File killed. 2 Captains, 2 Lieutenants, 2 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, 56 Rank and File wounded. 2 Drummers, 2 Rank and File miſſing. 5 Serjeants, 2 Drummers, 41 Rank and File deſerted.

Names of Officers killed.

Lieutenant Henry M'Pherſon, 1ſt Battalion 71ſt, 24th of September.

Lieutenant Laws of ditto, and Captain-Lieutenant of Dragoons, 9th of October.

Captain Simpſon, Georgia Loyaliſts, 8th of October.

Enſign Pollard, 2d Battalion de Lancy's, 4th of ditto.

Names of Officers wounded.

Captain Cozens, 3d Battalion Jerſey Volunteers, 24th of September,

Lieutenant Smallet Campbel, 2d Battalion 71ſt, and Lieutenant of Dragoons, 9th of October.

Captain Henry of South Carolina Royaliſts, 9th of October.

(Signed) A. PREVOST, M. G.

Camp, Savannah, October 18, 1779.

A Return of Maſters, Mates and Men of the Tranſports who were at the Batteries during the Siege.

MASTERS.

John Wilſon, Archibald M'Curdy, John Higgins, Arthur Ryburn, Chriſtopher Watſon, John Hate.

MATES.

James M'Donald, ——— Stele, John Chapman, James Rybura, ——— Coward, ——— Harriſſon.

87 Seamen.

Extract of a Letter from Sir James Wright, Bart. Governor of the Province of Georgia, to Lord George Germain, dated Savannah, November 5, 1779, received by Captain Shaw.

SINCE I had the Honor of writing to your Lordſhip laſt by the Cork Victuallers, we have met with a very unexpected, alarming and ſerious Scene, eſpecially in this Part of the World; for no Man could have thought or believed that a French Fleet of 22 Sail of the Line, with at leaſt 9 Frigates, and a Number of other Veſſels, would have come on the Coaſt of Georgia in the Month of September, and landed from 4 to 5000 Troops to beſiege the Town of Savannah. But, my Lord, amazing as this is, it is certainly Fact, for on the 3d of September an Account came to Savannah that Five large Ships were in the Offing, and the next Morning Advice came that they were French Ships, and I concluded that they had been drove here by Diſtreſs. However on the 7th a Letter was wrote by Captain Henry, Commander of His Majeſty's Ship Fowey, that 42 Sail of French Ships appeared off Tybee Bar; and on the 8th Five of them very large Ships came in over the Bar, on which the Fowey and Roſe Ships of War were obliged to retreat, and come up the River; and on the 12th ſeveral of the French Fleet went in at Offabaw, and at Night began to land their Troops at Bewlie; and on the 15th the Count d'Eſtaing ſent a Summons to General Prevoſt to ſurrender the Town and Province to the *King of France*; on which ſome Meſſages and Letters paſſed; and on the 17th the Truce ended in declaring, that it was the unanimous Opinion and Reſolution of the Civil and Military, that the Town ſhould be defended. This, my Lord, made me very happy; the Particulars of the Negociation your Lordſhip will receive from General Prevoſt, and from this Time Hoſtilities began, and both Sides were very active in raiſing Redoubts and Batteries, and opening Trenches, &c. And now, my Lord, give me Leave to mention the great Ability and Exertions of Captain Moncrief, the Chief Engineer, who was indefatigable Day and Night, and whoſe eminent Services contributed vaſtly to our Defence and Safety. And on the 3d of October, at Half after Eleven at Night, the French began to bombard the Town; and, at the Firing of the Morning Gun on Monday the 4th, they begun a moſt furious Cannonade, which continued more or leſs till Saturday the 9th, when juſt before Break of Day an Attack was made by the united Armies of the French and Rebels; and we have it from very good Authority that the Flower of both Armies, to the Amount of 2500 French and 1500 Rebels, came againſt us: The Conflict was ſharp, and laſted for about an Hour and an Half; and we were well informed by French Officers who were wounded and taken, and alſo by ſome who came with Flags, and by Deſerters and others, that they loſt 700 Killed and Wounded; and ſome Accounts mentioned 1000, amongſt which are 63 Officers.—D'Eſtaing wounded in the Thigh and Arm, Polaſki on the Hip with a Grape Shot and ſince dead; and the Rebels it is ſaid had killed and wounded 500: Aſtoniſhing to think—we had only 7 killed and 14 wounded. And I have it, my Lord, from ſeveral Perſons, who ſaw the Condition of the French Fleet when they were ready to depart from our Coaſt, that the Ships were much out of Repair, and the Men exceedingly ſickly.

War-Office, December 25, 1779.

Captain William Dalrymple, lately appointed to the Local Rank of Major, to be Major in the Army.

Officers of Ten Companies of Invalids, formed from the Out Penſioners of Chelſea Hoſpital.

To be Captains,

Captain Thomas Dunbar, of late 75th Foot.

Captain William Bulkeley, from Half-pay, 42d Foot.

Captain Thomas Adams, from Half-pay, 4th Dragoons.

Captain William M'Gillivray, of late 89th Foot.

Captain William Hurſt, from Half pay, 69th Foot.

Captain Thomas Elrington, of late 95th Foot.

Captain John Crofton, of late 108th Foot.

Captain James Niſbet, of late 97th Foot.

Captain Anthony Iſaacſon, of late 72d Foot.

Captain Peter Aylward, of late 109th Foot.

To be Lieutenants,

Lieutenant Thomas Maule, of late 106th Foot.

Lieutenant Arthur Beard, of late 122d Foot.

Lieutenant Scipio Carnac, of late 59th Foot.

Lieutenant Mathew Ottley, of late 75th Foot.

Lieutenant M. Coghill Savage, from Half-pay, 32d Foot.

Lieutenant John Williams, from Half-pay, 64th Foot.

Lieutenant Lancelot Baugh, of late 71ſt Foot.

Lieutenant William Brodie, from Half-pay, 8th Foot.

Lieutenant William Ferguſon, of late 91ſt Foot.

Lieutenant George Rigge, from Half-pay, 42d Foot.

To be Enſigns,

Enſign Charles Sinclair, of late 78th Foot.

Enſign John Mitchelſon, of late 103d Foot.

William Jacſon, Provoſt Marſhal to the Savoy.

Enſign Simon Fraſer, of the 2d Battalion of 73d Foot.

Enſign Archibald Campbell, of late 101ſt Foot.

Enſign Joſeph Hodgkinſon, of late 76th Foot.

Quarter-Maſter ——— Willock, of 10th Dragoons

John Higgins, late a Lieutenant in 38th Foot.

Serjeant ——— Inſton, of 1ſt Foot Guards.

Serjeant ——— Dawſon, of 1ſt Foot Guards.

Victualling-Office, December 22, 1779.

THE Commiſſioners for Victualling His Majeſty's Navy do hereby give Notice, that on Wedneſday the 19th of January next they will be ready to receive Tenders in Writing, (ſealed up) and treat with ſuch Perſons as may be inclinable to undertake to deliver Six Thouſand

Thouſand Five Hundred Tierces of Iriſh Beef, and Six Thouſand Five Hundred Tierces of Iriſh Pork into His Majeſty's Stores at this Port.

The Conditions of the Contract may be ſeen at the Secretary's Office at this Office; or by applying to the Poſt Maſter-General at Dublin, or the Collector of the Cuſtoms at Corke.

And all Perſons who may think proper to make Tenders upon the ſaid Occaſion are deſired to take Notice, that no Regard will be had to any Tender, which ſhall not be delivered to the Board before One o'Clock on the ſaid 19th Day of January next; nor unleſs the Perſon who makes the Tender, or ſome Perſon on his Behalf, attends, to anſwer for him when called for.

London, December 25, 1779.

NOtice is hereby given to the Officers, Seamen, and others, who were actually on Board His Majeſty's Ship the Prince of Wales, at the taking of the Duc de Choiſeul and the Garonne (Two American Prizes) in May 1778, that they will be paid their reſpective Shares of the Proceeds of the ſaid Captures on Board the ſaid Ship at Portſmouth Harbour, on Wedneſday next the 29th Inſtant; and the Shares not then demanded will be recalled by John Lloyd, Eſq; at Plymouth Dock, on the Firſt Tueſday in every Month, for Three Years to come.

John Lloyd, *of Plymouth Dock,*
Francis Stephens, *of Goſport,* } *Agents*

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN,

From December 13, to December 18, 1779.

By the Standard WINCHESTER Buſhel of Eight Gallons.

	Wheat.		Rye.		Barley.		Oats.		Beans.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London,	3	7	2	2	2	1	1	9	2	2
COUNTIES INLAND.										
Middleſex,	3	11	——		2	2	1	9	2	4
Surry,	3	10	2	5	2	3	1	10	3	1
Hertford,	3	8	——		2	1	1	10	3	1
Bedford,	3	5	2	3	1	11	1	8	2	8
Cambridge,	3	5	2	0	2	0	1	7	2	7
Huntingdon,	3	0	——		1	11	1	8	2	10
Northampton,	3	4	2	0	1	11	1	6	2	8
Rutland,	3	8	——		2	2	1	7	3	3
Leiceſter,	3	9	2	4	2	2	1	6	2	9
Nottingham,	3	5	2	3	2	2	1	9	2	5
Derby,	4	3	——		2	4	1	5	2	8
Stafford,	4	0	——		2	3	1	6	3	1
Salop,	3	8	2	7	2	1	1	5	2	9
Hereford,	3	1	——		2	1	1	4	2	2
Worceſter,	3	5	——		2	2	1	6	2	11
Warwick,	3	3	——		2	0	1	9	2	10
Glouceſter,	3	10	——		2	0	1	10	3	1
Wilts,	3	8	——		2	2	1	9	3	6
Berks,	3	9	——		2	0	1	9	2	7
Oxford,	3	11	——		1	11	1	8	2	9
Bucks,	3	6	——		1	11	1	8	2	7
COUNTIES upon the COAST.										
Eſſex,	3	3	——		2	0	1	6	2	4
Suffolk,	3	3	2	1	2	0	1	8	2	3
Norfolk,	3	3	2	0	1	10	1	8	——	
Lincoln,	3	1	2	5	1	11	1	5	2	8
York,	3	6	2	5	2	2	1	5	2	7
Durham,	3	11	——		1	10	1	5	3	0
Northumberland,	3	7	2	6	1	9	1	5	2	3
Cumberland,	3	8	2	8	2	1	1	4	3	0
Weſtmorland,	4	3	2	7	——		1	4	2	5
Lancaſhire,	4	5	——		2	5	1	6	3	0
Cheſhire,	4	2	2	11	2	6	1	4	——	
Monmouth,	3	11	——		2	1	1	5	——	
Somerſet,	3	10	2	8	2	0	1	7	2	5
Devon,	3	11	——		1	11	1	4	——	
Cornwall,	3	8	——		1	11	1	4	——	
Dorſet,	4	1	——		2	3	1	11	3	4
Hampſhire,	3	9	——		2	3	1	11	2	11
Suſſex,	3	4	——		2	3	1	9	2	8
Kent,	3	6	——		2	4	1	10	2	4

From December 6, to December 11, 1779.

W A L E S.

North Wales,	4	3	3	6	2	3	1	4	2	11
South Wales,	3	7	2	5	2	1	1	1	2	4

Part of **S C O T L A N D.**

Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Beans.	Big.
——	——	2 0	1 8	——	2 0

Publiſhed by Authority of Parliament,

John James Catherwood.

York Buildings Company, December 14, 1779.

IN Purſuance of an Act made and paſſed in the 17th Year of His preſent Majeſty, "for expediting the Sale "of the Eſtates in Scotland belonging to the York Buildings "Company, for Relief of their Creditors," We, John Walsh, Francis Barlow, and Alexander Gerrard, Eſqrs. the Truſtees named in the ſaid Act, do hereby give Notice, that we have received, in Caſh, and in Bills payable this Week, 78,573l. 2s. 11d. in Part of the ſeveral Sums of Money mentioned in the Warrand of the Lords of Council and Seſſion in Scotland, granted in the Month of Auguſt laſt, amounting in the Whole to the Sum of 78,780l. 12s. 10d. together with Intereſt on the ſaid Sum from the 11th of Auguſt laſt to the 11th of November laſt, as directed by the ſaid Warrand; and that the Remainder of the Money is promiſed to be ſpeedily remitted from Scotland. All Perſons, therefore, who are Bond Creditors of the ſaid Company, under the Deed of Truſt of the 18th of January, 1731, will produce and exhibit their reſpective Titles to their Bonds, before Thomas Lloyd, Eſq; No. 8, Holborn-court, Gray's-inn, the Agent for the ſaid Truſtees, in order to their receiving the Principal Money and Intereſt remaining due thereon.

Reading, December 10, 1779.

THE Copartnerſhip between Meſſ. Hawkes and Mace, Ironmongers and Braziers, in the Market place, being by mutual Conſent this Day diſſolved; all Perſons indebted to the ſaid Hawkes and Mace, on their late Copartnerſhip Account, are humbly intreated by them to diſcharge their reſpective Debts with Mr. Hawkes, of the Market-place, or Mr. Mace, who is removed to the oppoſite Shop in the Butter-market.

James Mace.
James Hawkes.

Leeds, November 29, 1779.

THE Partnerſhip between Meſſ. Halſtead, Coupland, and Wilkinſon, Diſtillers, in Leeds in the County of York, being now, by the Death of Mr. Halſtead, diſſolved; Notice is hereby given, that the Buſineſs will in future be carried on only by the Two ſurviving Partners, Meſſ. Coupland and Wilkinſon, who return their Thanks to the Cuſtomers of the late Copartnerſhip, and hope for a Continuance of their Favours.

Thomas Coupland.
Thomas Wilkinſon.

WHOEVER has any Claim on the Eſtate of Mr. Valentine Hall, late of St. Thomas's-ſquare, Hackney, deceaſed, are deſired to bring their Demands to Mr. Hall, No. 7, Fenchurch ſtreet, in order to their being diſcharged; and whoever is indebted to the above Eſtate, are deſired to pay the ſame to Mr. Hall, as above-mentioned.

THE Creditors who have proved their Debts under a Commiſſion of Bankrupt awarded and iſſued againſt John Chriſtie, of Burr-ſtreet in the County of Middleſex, Mariner, are deſired to meet the Aſſignees, on Wedneſday the 29th Inſtant, at Six o'Clock in the Afternoon, at the Jamaica Coffee-houſe, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, to aſſent to or diſſent from the ſaid Aſſignees commencing, proſecuting, or defending any Suit or Suits at Law or in Equity concerning the ſaid Bankrupt's Eſtate and Effects; or to their compounding, ſubmitting to Arbitration, or otherwiſe agreeing, any Matter or Thing relating to the ſaid Bankrupt's Eſtate and Effects; and on other ſpecial Affairs.

THE Creditors who have proved their Debts under a Commiſſion of Bankrupt awarded and iſſued againſt John Fowler, of Ipſwich in the County of Suffolk, Merchant, are deſired to meet the Aſſignees, on Friday the 14th Day of January next, at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon, at the Golden Lion, in Ipſwich aforeſaid, to aſſent to or diſſent from the ſaid Aſſignees commencing, proſecuting, or defending, any Suit or Suits at Law or in Equity, concerning the ſaid Bankrupt's Eſtate and Effects; or to their compounding, ſubmitting to Arbitration, or otherwiſe agreeing, any Matter or Thing relating thereto; and on other ſpecial Affairs.

PUrſuant to an Order made by the Rt. Honourable Edward Lord Thurlow, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, for Enlarging the Time for William Hunter, of Hexham in the County of Northumberland, Money-ſcrivener, (a Bankrupt) to ſurrender himſelf, and make a full Diſcovery and Diſcloſure of his Eſtate and Effects, for Forty-nine Days, to be computed from the 21ſt Day of December inſtant; This is to give Notice, that the Commiſſioners in the ſaid Commiſſion named and authorized, or the major Part of them, intend to meet on the 8th Day of February next, at Ten of the Clock in the Forenoon, at the Houſe of William Loftus, the White Hart, in Newcaſtle upon Tyne; where the ſaid Bankrupt is required to ſurrender himſelf, between the Hours of Eleven and One of the Clock of the ſame Day, and make a full Diſcovery and Diſcloſure of his Eſtate and Effects, and finiſh his Examination; and the Creditors, who have not already proved their Debts, are to come prepared to prove the ſame, and aſſent to or diſſent from the Allowance of his Certificate.

PUrſuant to an Order made by the Right Hon. Edward Lord Thurlow, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, for enlarging the Time for Samuel Harris, late of the Pariſh of St. George the Martyr, Southwark, in the County of Surry, Coach-maker, Dealer and Chapman, (a Bankrupt) to ſurrender himſelf, and make a full Diſcovery and Diſcloſure of his Eſtate and Effects, for Thirty-four Days, to be computed from the 21ſt Inſtant; This is to give Notice, that the Commiſſioners